Great and Interesting Trial, before Justice

One of the most curious and interesting cases was tried on Thursday, before Justice Kirtland, of the Fulton street Ward Court, and a Jury of six persons, which was accompanied by some of the funciest and most amusing specimens of legal tact, argument and eloquence, that were ever heard in a court of justice. The suit was a prosecution by the Corporation Attorney, in the name of the Mayor, against a cartman, known as Samuel W. Smith, of King street, for a violation Samuel W. Smith, of King street, for a violation of one of the city ordinances, for driving a cart without a licence, under the following section:

§ 8. No person shall drive any cart, sled, truck, dray, goods, wares, merchandise, firewood, or other thing whatsoever, within the city of New York, for hire or was the city of the said city, under a penalty of ten dollars for every such off merchandise.

Okntiests of the Juny :-Improper government is the origin of domestic difficulties, and the impolicy of counting foreigners as politicians, to enable the wak-minded and ignorant to obtain power, is all wrong. May or Varian's influence with the Irish, to get office, is an evidence of this, and its effects, in causing a rebeillion, when the military were called out to quall them, are well known. This Mayer cries down with the Irish, which has the effect of disgracing them as a nation, and wrong-fully influencing the cutzens against them, and has caused a change in politics, bringing the whigs into power, which is a mere trick to change power into a different name, by incensing the citizens against ignorant and innocent foreigners, and to keep the oty government in-the hands of base aspiring men. The effect has been to set all classes of citizens against foreigners, (particularly Irish Catholles), and from this city the rlots in a neighboring city may be traced. They have caused a complete revolution in politics, which has resulted in the election of a Mayor and Common Council, in name and principles, according to pretensions, different from any previous Common Council ever before elected, and known to be at warfare with foreigners, whom the Constitution bunds us to protect. The people-have called for a change, and they have got!. It is a change from one political power to an amalgamation of both, in any harmonic of mayor, and they have got!. It is a change from one political power to an amalgamation of both in a us hamaner as is spoken of by God or Samuel in the Bible. When the people-aked for another king, he promised them a tyrant if they changed, one that would literally grind them to tae dust. Such is the political power to the house of the protect of the pro

Junus - Have you any special reasons.

SMITH-Yes, plenty of 'em.

Junus - I've no power, unless they consent, without ond reasons.

JUDGE—Have you any special reasons.

SMITH—Yes, plenty of 'em.

JUDGE—Ive no power, unless they consent, without good reason.

The Acting Corporation Attorney here called two other witnesses, who testified that Smith had said that his license had been revoked by Mayor Varian, and he had driven two carts since, and would continue to do so if they would not license them both.

Mr. Smirst then called his witnesses:—James Harper, Geo. W. Hinchman, Munson Clark, Stephen Sammons, M. Sammons, M. Quackenboss, R. H. Morris, James A. Kellum. Wm. H. Bell. O. Milderberger. Messrs. Morris, Clark, Kellam and Bell did not answer.

Smirst—As this is a solumn duty, the first witness I wish to call is Mr. Devine, who will be sworn.

Q.—Did you not back your cart into me?

Judge—Mr. Smith that has nothing to do with the case before us.

Smirst—I have a right to ask any questions that's right, and I have a number to put to this witness, such as the following; he can answer or not as he pleases. Here they are.

Do you pray in your family and over your meals?—What is there in the Scriptures to justify your mimosity against me? Does not the scriptures teach you to love all men, evan your enemies? What cause have you to think me your enemy? Is it not in consequence of the Corporation ordinances being better observed in your mind by you than me? Did you not know me when I was a regular licensed cartman? Did you not know, previous to our coming in contact at Messrs Mallaby &to's, that the Corporation had been unjust towards me? Did you not more of their withholding their license from me on a cart that was built before the name of spring cart was in their ordinance? Did not you reluctantly have an old spring cart cut off at the same time? Did you not attribute it to a loco-too ordinance? Do you not know that my license was withheld, or suspended, or abolished under Mayor Varian?

Judge—You must put no questions except those that are relevant.

Sauru—I've got a few more on this paper here.

Q—Have you not been engaged by the Methodist Soc

hat's all

Mayor—Well, Mr. Smith, ask me another question.

Satter—Does this ordinance compel you not to gram
more than one cart license to one man?

Samoors—I object to the question, as the ordinance car
peak for itself.

them.
The Jury here, began to be very impatient, particularly one, who sppears, merely, consented to act for a few minutes, but who now looked for a whole day's detention. Jenoz.—Come Mr. Smith, go on.
SMITH. Dight I spply to you for license for two carts? And the state of the

answers.

The testimony was closed here, and Mr. Smith pro-

tions. In the country a man can own and drive as many teams as he plasses; but here you can drive but one. This is but a mock trial. The Judge has been made subservient to the caprice of the Corpora ion Attorney, and he turus round and says I ought to be in the mad house. But it will ever be so when we trust to the learned devices of political rogues, who steal away our rights. (Laughter) My carts are spring carts, and there's no law against them. They are my private ca riages, and no ordinance can control tem. I leave this case with you, gentlemen, trusting that you will protect the rights of labor and give me a verdict of acquittal.

Corporation Attorney Sammons closed the case, by merely alluding to the positiveness of the testimony against the defendant, and the clearness of the ordinance, and its propriety in every well regulated city. The case was then submitted by the Judge, and after an absence of about half an hour, the jury returned a verdict against Smith, imposing a fine of \$10 and costs. He has since paid the costs and fees, amounting to 2 Hs, and takets out a license for one cart, and one of his workmen for another.

Before his Honor Mayor Harper and Alderman Dickinson and Bunting.

The RECORDER being absent on a visit to Boston, the Mayor was called in to preal's in his own peculiar and quaint manner.

The first oulprit arraigned was a poor distressed looking being, named John Vann, who appeared to be laboring under partial delirium tremens, and who was charged with stealing an iron hydraut belonging to the Corpo-

ration
Mayor—Well, John, what have you got to say about
this?
John—Nothing but fits, fits, don't know nothing but

this?

Joss-Nothing but fits, fits; don't know nothing but fits.

Mavon-Were you corned at the time, John!

Joss-Don't know snything about it.

Mavon-Where do you live, John?

Joss-In Cross street.

Mavon-Well, John, well send you to the city prison for five days, and we hope you'll not do so again, John, will you?

Joss-No, your Honor, never, I won't.

John Abrahams, a colored man, was next called, for stealing a silk cravat and a pair of boots, from the store of W. and E. Moore, 150 Canal street.

Mavon.-Well, John, what do you say to this?

Joss.-I was drunk, sir, and didn't know I did it; I work for my living; I don't steal, I don't, sir; this is the first time it ever happened

Mavon.-Yes, we hear what you say, John, but you ought not to have stolen the cravat and the boots, both, John.

Lour-Two menths: thank your Honor.

John. We'll send you John.

John.—Two months; thank your Honor.

John.—Two months; thank your Honor. Sarah Jenes, a smart looking colored girl, was next charged with an assault and battery, by throwing a stone at a little boy, named Brennan. Two small boys, who saw the transaction, were sworn. They stated that 'the accused was coming along Broome street, when she up with a stone and fired it at Brennan, and knocked him

with a stone and fred it at Brennan, and knocked him down."

Mayor.—Well, Sarah, what have you got to say?

Sanan—I was coming along the street, when one of these boys threw mud at me and my basket of clothes, and daubed 'em all over, and then I did it and not before.

Mayor.—Who do you live with, Sarah—your mother, father, or husband',

Sanan.—No, I live with my sister, and we does washing together.

Baran.—No, I live with my sister, and we does washing together.

Mavor.—Didn't none of you boys call her names?

Bots.—No, we didn't.

Mavor.—Are you sure?

Bots.—Yes.

Mavor.—Well, that's strange if you didn't—now, Sarah, it we shouldn't send you up will you ever do so again?

Saran.—No, sir. never.

Mavor.—Well, Sarah, now don't get in the way of the boys again, as they are very mischievous, and we'll be light with you this time—we'll give you ten days only in the city prison, Sarah.

John Henry, a man unshaven and unshern, sged 40 years, was urraigned for stealing two chairs from the warchouse of A. W. Barry, 139 Chatham street, and was caught in the act of carrying them sway.

Mavor.—What have you to say to this, John?

John—I had been taken a drop with my shopmen, and it got it into my head, and I never took the chairs; no I never did.

Wiynass—I caught him in the act, and was watching.

it got it into my head, and I never took the chairs; he I never did.

Wirnass—I caught him in the act, and was watching for him as we had lost two others before.

John—It couldn't have been me—it might have been the man that was alongside of me, but it wasn't me, your honor.

Mayon—Do you keep house, 56hn?

John—Yes and sure I do.

Mayon—And have you got no chairs John? (Laugh-iter.)

Maron—And nave you got no chairs sonn? (Laugh-ter.)

John—Troth and I have, and I didn't want these at all, at all.

Maron—What trade are you, John?

John—A shoemaker, sir.

Maron—Well, we want shoemakers on the island, so
we'll send you up for three months, and be smart John, be
smart.

we'll send you up for three months, and be smart John, be smart.

Matthew Green and James Ryan, two of the variest looking lookers to be seen in a day's walk, were arraigned for having a tub of butter in their possession supposed to have been stolen. They were a rested at night by that active private watchman, Feier Z Cole, whose services are worth as much as all the watchmen of the First District combined.

Mayon—What have you got to say about this butter?
GREEN—I met this man, Ryan, in the street, and he said he had bought the butter of a Scotchman and gave him four shillings on it.

Mayon—How long have you known Ryan?
GREEN—Only that morning—never before.

Mayon—Well, Green, what do you know of this butter?
GREEN—All I know is, I met this man, Ryan, and he had the butter, and said he bught it of a Scotchman—that's all.

that's all.

Mavon-Well, that's strange. You say that each of
you said that you bought it of a Scotchman, and that's all
you know about it. You should have agreed upon a better story than this. What's your business, Ryan?
Ryaw-I just came from Long Island. I'm a farmer.

you knew about it. You should have agreed upon a better story than this. What's your business, Ryan?

Ryan—I just came from Long Island. I'm a farmer.
(Laughter)

Mayon—What's your business, Green?

Gusen—I'm a sort of a carpenter. I work at the broads are business sometimes on lumberin—most anything that I can do, I will do.

Mayon.—Well, we'll send you up for two months, and. we want you to be industrious, and get as good a character as you can while you're there. (Laughter)

Win. Fenny, a cab man, was arraigned on a charge of striking Mr. Henry Doane with a club over the eye and arm in a severe and injurious manner, while at Cronley's Hotel. Mr. Doane positively awore that Feeny was the man, but the case was postponed till Tuesday to give time for further testimony.

James Jemison, an active colored man, was charged with an assault and battery on his women, Mary Hicks. She did not appear, but a watchman swore he saw Jamison strike at her, but he could not tell whether he struck her or not.

Mayon—Well, James what do you say to this?

Lasnes—I didn't strike her at all; I struck at her to scare her home, case she was down in Sheriff street drinkin along with a whole party of fellers, and I wanted har to go home away from 'em, and she wouldn't.

Mayon—You only intended to scare her, ha!

James—That's all, upon my honor. (Laughter)

Alderman Dicairson—Is she your woman?

Mayon—Is she your wife, James", lane?—can't you find three years.

Mayon—That's the way you' live, ha?—can't you find

JANES—She's my woman, and we're broken the hree years.

Mayor—That's the way you' live, ha?—can't you find some better calling.

JANES—Yes, I'm apatent sweep. (Laughter.)

MAYOR—Is the woman any relation of yours?

JANES—No, notin the blood as I knows on (Laughter.)

MAYOR—James, do you make a practice of scaring women? If we'll let you go, now, will you scare her again,

men? If we'll let you go, now, will you scare her again, James?

James—No, I will not.

Maron—Well, you can go; but if you scare her again it will be the worse for you.

Gracy Jam Bicker, a small colored girl, was next called up, and charged by another colored woman, with steal ing some temale apparel and beads.

Maron.—What have you to say, Becky?

BECKER.—Nothing to say.

MATON.—Are you in the habit of stealing pettienats?

AN OFFICER.—She is in the habit of stealing other things—she stole a jacket not long ago.

BECKER.—I didn't st al these things—another girl breke the door open and to! me to go in and get 'am.

MATON.—How old are you, Becky?

BECKER.—The first cholera I was six years old. (Laughter).

Becker.—The brackholders was any out for two months.

Elizabeth Haley, a bloated Five Point strompet, was charged with stealing \$1.75, from a Spaniard, named Francisco Rederic, while hugging bim on the Points. Exciticer Barber translated the Spaniard's story, who said he went to the Points to see the girls, and this one put her arms around his neck and her bands into his pockets and stole his money, a part of which was found on her person afterwards.

arms around his neck and her hands into his pockets and stole his money, a part of which was found on her person afterwards.

Mayon—Well, Elizabeth, what have you got to say?

ELIZABETH—Its entirely wrong, Sir—all the money! had belonged to me alone, and the two dollars in bills I found in Walker street. I was ionocent of the character of the house when I went into it, so I was.

Mayon—But you became very intimate by putting your hands around this man's neck.

ELIZABETH—I carnt this money hard enough, so I did. Mayon—Have you ever been in the Penitantiary, Elizabeth—you'llexause me for asking this question, Elizabeth—(Laughter)

ELIZABETH—No, never, and dont send me now, O dont. Mayon—Well, we'll be light with you—we'll give you only thirty days this timo—that's all.

Charles Brown, a pretty smart looking colored man, was called up for an asseult and battery on his woman. Mayon—What are you here for, Charley?

CHARLET—Why me snd this woman had a little muss, and she sent me here—that's all—(Laughter)

Mayon—Well, Charley, if we should consent to overlook this matter this time, will you let her alone. What is your business, Charley?

CHARLET—I have been a working along shore, but I go to sea when I can, and will go straight away if you'll let me off now—I wont stay in New York any longer, I assure you.

Mayon—You can gog

MAYOR.—Well, George, what do you say to this?

GRONGE.—A colored man gave me the money what works for him, and my wife earned what he took from me by pawning her he. (Laughter)

Mayor.—Why didn't you wait at the stand till Mr. Matsell came back?

GRONGE.—I went to get some coffee and got a sleep, and went home (Laughter)

Mayor.—What is your trade, George?

GRONGE.—I'm a shoemaker, but I can't work at it. (Laughter)

Mayor.—What is your trade, George?

GRONGE.—I'm a shoemaker, but I can't work at it. (Laughter)

Mayor.—Well, we'll send you up for three months, so that you can get your hand in, George.

John Myers, a colored boy, was called for an assault and battery on Jesephine Emery.

Mayor.—Stand up John; what are you here for?

John.—The here townothin at all—my woman wouldn't be satisfied, nor interest in me, case as how I wouldn't move down town to Centre street. I can show I'm perfectly innocent, by fit y witnesses, if I only had 'em here. Mayor.—Do you go to see, John?

John.—Yes, I goes as cook, or afore the mast, or any way I can go.

Mayor.—I'm we'll overlook this John, will you go to see?

John.—Yes I will, I shan't stay here, I'll assure you.

Mayor.—I wont't agree to that, case I can't; I might tell a lie. (Laughter.)

Mayor.—Well, John, we'll letyou go this time if you'll not trouble no other woman, John.

Charles J Devis, a big blubberly fellow was tried for stealing several locks from the shop of Charles C. Car penter, and offering to sell them to Mr. Kenyon for muches than their cost. He was defended by C.W. Terhune, Esq., but he out talked his lawyer and convicted himself.

Mayor.—This thing is pretty clearly proved; have you

wanted him, and I hope the Court II be light on him, I do.

Davis - O don't surrender me. O don't lock me up, O don't. I shall die—oh: oh! oh! oh!

Mavon—Well, Charles, this is a pretty clear case; the goods you sold, Charles, this is a pretty clear case; the goods you sold, Charles, and you've shown no character. Charles, or how you came by the goods; if you bought 'em where's your hill for them, Charles'?

CHARLAS—I hardly ever takes a bill; I bought 'em cheap. Mavon—Well, we'll be as easy as possible; we'll see d you to the City Prison for twenty days, Charles, and when you come out go to work and earn an honest living, and treat your wife we'll, Charles.

Mary Williamson, an old red nosed shop lifter, was called for stealing several calico dreas patterns from the store of J: hn Cook

Mavon—Mary, throw up your veil—what have you got to say, Mary?

Many—(Grying bitterly)—O. I'm entirely innocent—I never took them away, no never, no

Mavon—Counsellor Camp will you please defend this woman, or look after her interests.

Camp—She has no defence, as she was caught in the act; and is an old shop lifter.

Mavon—O, she is, is she—well then we must send her up.

Many—O don't send me' faere for God's sake—I shall

MARY.-O don't send me there for God's sake-I shall MARY.—O contiered me here for God's sake—I shall never come out alive.

Mayoa.—Well, we'll only give you two months this time—that's all, and you'll outlive it. I hope, Mary.

Joshua Shaddock, a colored man, was called for an as sault and battery, and his accuser not appearing, he was discharged.

worth \$1.

Mayo.—Well, you'll see these folks what lost the dress bearded with me and they owed me \$6, and sometimes when they owed me, and I was short and they had no money, they would give me a dress or somethin to pawn for a shilling or so. Well, the other nightithey were out, and I was in want of money and I thought there was no harm, so I pawned a dress for two shilling, that's sil, and they're got the dress back, and they owe me \$6 yet, so they do.

Mayor.—Mary, you must not take the law inte your own hands to collect debts, but you can go this time.

George Thompson, a colored man, was charged with an assault and battery.

Mayor.—Well, George, how about this matter?

George —Mr. Hopper, you see as how I'm a good deal near bited, you see, and I run agenst these ere wree folks, you see, and they called me a bla k son of a bitch, you see. (Laughter). I'm an honest man, and werks nard in Vessey street, and General Tallmadge knows me well enoughtend would give me a character any were's—ha would that, Mr. Hopper.

Mayor.—Well, George, as the complainants have not appeared against you, and as you've been here since Tuesday, we'll let you go this time.

James Culty and Peter And reson were called, being the two last persons in the court room, when two young men came up.

Mayor.—Which is Culty?

Anderson —This man is Culty.

The other Man.—No, it 'sint; your name's Culty.

Anderson —No, I'm not; my lume is Anderson.

CLERK.—What is your first name?—(pointing to Anderson)

Anderson—My name is Peter Anderson.

man.)

A—My name is William Anderson—(laughter.)

Cherk—Take William Anderson back to prison; he has no business here—nor was not sent after.

Chika Kina—That's Culty over there; the only man left.

your Honor.

Mayon—Have you signed the pledge?

CULTY—Yes I have, at the Upper Police—I did, and
I'll stick to it, I will.

Mayon—Well, then, we'll let you go, if you'll stick to

Mayon.—Well, then, we'll let you go, if you'll suck to the pledge.

Thus ended the morning's business, and the Court ad-journed till Tuesday next

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Parker.

SEFT. 27.—Barrett Jimes vs. John Bloodgood — Slavery.—
This was a curious sction, involving a question of law in relation to slavery. It was brought by the plaintiff for recover a sum of \$700 for the services of a slave. It appeared that in July, 1833, the plaintiff hired out the slave named "Jaceb," to defendant in the State of Alabama, the slave was manumitted. The parties being now in New York, the case was brought up, and the slave law of Alabama was pleaded to sustain the snit. A nonsuit was moved on the ground that plaintiff could not recover on such a contract in a free State, such as New York, for slave services.

such a contract in a free State, such as New York, for slave services.

The Cov ar overruled the objection.

The laws of New York not recognizing slavery, an important principle of law is involved.

Mr. Dellings was produced and testified to the fact of the sgreement and hiring, through his agency.

The defence put in was that the slave was "quick-tempered and suiky," and also that a portion of time during the servitude the slave was incapable of performing his duries, and, therefore, that the detendant was not liable. The young man, Jacob, was produced and his testimony was objected to on the ground of his having been a alay at the date of the contract, upon which he was about to give testimony.

The Harmoneon Family have, during the past week, given several concerts at the Grecian Hall,

Protestant Episcopal Convention. At 9 o'clock this body met again in St. John's Church, which was literally crowded. Divine ser-

vice and the usual routine business, such a calling the roll, reading the minutes of the previous session, took up a couple of hours.

The first regular business of any moment which was introduced, came in form of a report from the was introduced, came in form of a report from the committee appointed to report on the Bishop's salary, and his claim to be compensated for certain deficiency in his remuneration. Founded upon and appended to the report, which was favorable to the claims of the Bishop, were a series of recolutions, which were taken up scriatum, and discussed. The first was thus expressed:—

Resolved, That this Convention explicitly recognizes its obligation to pay to Bishop Underdon's annually the interest on \$90.000, to include the amount which was gentrously granted by Trinity Church.

Mr. Harrison spoke strongly against the passing of the resolution.

A member called for the reading of the 13th

rerest on \$90.000, to include the amount which was gare rously grained by trinsty Church.

Mr. Harrison spoke strongly against the passing of the resolution.

A member called for the reading of the 13:h canon, which was complied with.

Judge Jones supported the resolutions of the committee, and the Bishop's claim.

Rev. Mr. Barnow called for the reading of all the resolutions, and proceeded to state some objections he had to them, and in doing so he had no thought of imputing any improper motive to these of the Convention who differed from him, nor to the clergy of the discesse, of whom he was one. Whilst he deplored the need there was for taking some step to make up the deficiency in their funds, the was of opinion that it was not to be done best by collections. The present system was bad and must be changed; under it their Bishop had suffered, and would continue to suffer if the present system of finance were allowed to remain. It might do very well 50 years ago, when there were few calls upon the bonuty of the people, to go to them for money; and it might be found practicable, even at present, in large cuites, where there was vast opplence—but it would not suit in those parts of the country, and they were not few, where they had but the smallest amount of bread and water for their ministers, and where, but for a few liberal men, who had the heart and the means to pay, and pay on, churches could not be sus tained; and he would put it to the house—would it be right to burthen so oppressively these few liberal men? God might see a great deal of ment in the widow's mite, yet he could not help thinking it unworthy of the Protestant Episcopal Church to go on financiering for their Bishop on the widow's mite, yet he could not help thinking it unworthy of the Protestant Episcopal Church to go on financiering for their Bishop on the widow's mite, yet he could not help thinking it unworthy of the Protestant Episcopal Church to go on financiering for their Bishop on the middle and the protest of the doors, and at the p

Twelve o'clock having arrived,

The President announced that it was time to proceed to the order of the day, which was, by last night's appointment, the adjourned discussion on the nomination of trustees for the Theological Semi-

A vote having been taken, the house agreed to continue the debate upon the resolutions before

The second resolution earnestly recommended all ministers to present the subject of the Episco pal Fund to their several parishes, and take measures towards a faithful compilance with the canon the subject.

The second resolution earnestly recommended all ministers to present the subject of the Episcopal Fund to their several patishes, and take measures towards a faithful compilance with the canon on the subject.

A lay member of the convention, observing some signs of a renewal of the discussion on the resolution, arose and said—If I am allowed the privilege, Mr President, I am going to make one of the shortest speeches you have heard, yet. (Movement of curiosity.) I would beg to put the convention in mind of the fact that there are many here who have a long distance to travel; for my own part I have come 150 miles, and must go home to night Well, we have spent nearly two days in debating questions in which there was not the slightest shade of difference; in seeing how nearly you can come to agree without doing so. But I beg those who are near home, who can stop in the city or crossover to Brooklyn, to remember those whose homes are more distant; and I would beg to say to my reverend brethren who have any more long sermons to deliver—give us the text, and preach the sermon to your congregation. (Loud laughter.)

The second and third resolutions were adopted after some discussion.

Rev. Dr. Highest next called the attention of the Convention to the nomination of Trustees of the Theological Seminary. He alluded to the proceedings of last night, and expressed his apprehension that he was misunderstood in the object he had in view. He wished most clearly to disclaim the slightest intention to interfere with any differences of opinion which existed amongst the present board of Trustees. When he saw the warmth with which his proposal was opposed, it occurred to him that he must have been misunderstood and he could not help believing that if the resolution which was offered in amendment was adopted, it would establish a most dangerous precedent, and ownith would bind the Convention to vote for and continue the same set of men in office from year to year. His reason for making the proposal was, that of the present form mi

obligations.

The resolution was adopted without any debate, and a question was thus settled, which seemed to be regarded as of much importance.

Judge Oakley begged leave to again call the attention of the house to his previous motion on the rules of order. The house must perceive that it has an emotion and more processery to settle the

question as to the Power of the President; for he had more than once used that power in decisions of matters before them. The speaker concluded by offering the following resolution:—

Resolved. That the first role of order be amended by adding "that the powers of the President of this convention shall be the usual powers conferred on president; that he shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house, liberty of debate being allowed. The tollowing amendment to the forgoing reso

Resolved. That a committee of five he appointed by the President, to whom the rules of order shall be referred for revision or amendment, if amendment he considered necessary, and has said committee make their report at the next assion of the con-

Mr. Durg—I move as an amendment to that the following words: "and that said committee be instructed to amend the first rale of order."

Dr. Waiswright (on orbalf of the chart)—The gentleman from St. Marias proposes the very resolution which is suspended by the amendment.

The question was taken upon the amended resolution and carried, upon which the President named the following gentleman to compose the committee: Dr. McVickar, G. C. Verplanck, — Ogden; Judge Oakley, Dr. Williams Upon another amendment to that effect being proposed, the names of S. B. Romaine and Rev. Mr. Haight were added.

Mr. J. Jay reminded the house of a resolution which he salested on the previous evening, and which read that:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the incorporation of Churches be in tructed to inquire why the church of St. Philip in this city has remained for twenty years in a state of achism.

Mr. Jay said that through respect to several gen-

Philip in this city has remained for twenty years in a state of schism.

Mr. Jay said that through respect to several gentlemen, he would, at their suggestion, substitute the word "separation" for "schism;" and he sincerely hoped that the resolution would be accepted, and that the house would take such action upon it as would be right and proper.

A member enquired if St. Philip's Church had ever applied to be admitted into connexion?

The President—No, it never spplied.

MEMBER—Is there may known reason?

President—I am not a ware of any.

Mr. Ogden—I move that the resolution be laid upon the table. Adopted.

Dr. Asthon introduced a resolution relative to the salary given to the superintendant of the Missionary Society, which gave rise to a long debate.

The Doctor at tast withdrew his motion.

The following resolutions were then adopted, a considerable debate arising on the subject matter of the first:—

Resolved, That the boused cordially approve of the object to the sales.

of the first:

Resolved, That the housedneordially approve of the object of the communication of the Board of Missions respecting the formation of an India Booce.

Resolved, That the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasure, be a commutate to a sixt the Biologian preparing a report on this Diocese and its clergy, to be presented to the gracual Convention.

Two others, one allowing seven cents per mile traveling expenses to members who had come over twenty miles, and another authorising fitteen hondred copies of the Journal to be published under the direction of the Secretary, were adopted, after which the Convention adjourned.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] CLINTON, Miss., Sept. 10, 1814. You may rely upon the tallowing brief statement s correct :-In the great upland counties of Hinds, Madison, Yazoo, and Holmes, the drought has been excessive and destructive, and must curtail the annual average at least one third. The crop in those coun-

ties matured prematurely. We commenced picking a full month sooner than usual, and will, I think, finish gathering generally by the first of December—consequently the article will be better than for years past, as to quality and strength of staple. The crop of the entire Mississippi Bo tom has been cut off fully two-turds by the everiflow. The remainder of the crop of the State, about an average per annum production, including the northern and eastern portions. The Mississippi Bottom lands of Louisiana and Arkadisas have suffered equally with ourstrem the overflow. From the best information I can obtain, the crop of Alabama is not equal to that of last year. And my opinion is that the present crop of the United States cannot exceed, if it reach, 2,000,000. Our consolation for a short crop is the certainty of giving Col. Polk a majority of \$000 in this State, over anti-Annexation, National Bank Clay. ties matured prematurely. We commenced pick-

The engineer has advertised for scaled or posals to be received by him until the 10th of October, for graduation mesonry, and bridging of the road from Chicopes to this place, about 13 miles, including a bridge across the river. The east and west routes are to be hid upon—the east crossing at Hockanum and the west at Willimasett.—Nort ampten. Con icr.

PASSAGE FOR NEW ORLEANS—Packet of 30th Sept.—The fast seiling regular packet ship AR KANSAS, Capt. J. Bunker, will sail positively as above, her regular day. The accommodations of the ships of this line are, it is well known, superior to any other ships, and reliance may be placed on their sailing junctually as advertised. The Arkansas has excellent accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steering massengers. Second cabin passengers can be

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N.B. Passage to and from Liverpool can be secured at the lowest rates by any of the line of packets sailing on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, on application as above.

MEDIATOR, Captain Change is a cover, her regular day.

Having very super or accommodations for Cabin, 2d Cabin and Steerage passengers, persons intending to embark should make immediate application on board, or to

JOSEPH McMURRAY.

100 Pine afreet, corner of South. NEW YORK LINE.—To sail Monday, 12th October.

Wibray, will sail as above.

For Ireight or passage, having very handsome furnished accommodations, apply on board at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall st., or to

sured, and that the ships of this line sail punctually as adver-tised.

Agents in New Orleans—Mesars, Hullen and Woodruff, who will promptly forward all goods to their address.

256c

Agents in New Orleans—Newars, Hullen and woodfale, will promptly forward all goods to their address.

PACKET FOR HAVRE (Second Live).—The Ship ST, NICHOLAS, John B Fell, Mi-ster, will sail on the lat of October.

For freight, or passage, apply to

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No. 9 Tontine Building.

Coron Well and Water streets

OLD ESTABLISHED FACKET OF the, bl.

South street—Passage to and from Great Britain and ireland, via Liverpool. Fassage can at all times be engaged at the lowest rates, to and from Liverpool, by the regular packet ships sailing under the new arrangement every few days, and drafts can an usual be furnished for my arrount, payable at the National and Provincial Bank, Ireland, and their branches, and throughout the United Kingdom, as well as at all the principal banking institutions in England, Scotland and Wales, without discount or any other charges. For further particulars, if by letter, post paid, apply to stee.

FOR HAVANA, FROM PHILADEL PHIA.

FOR HAVANA, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The A. I. fast-sating peaket barque s.LiZABETR

J. John S. Remington, master, will sail positively on

12 h Oc ober.

For ineght or passage, having superior famished accommodations, a large and commodious cabin, with twelve staterooms, apply to JOHN F. OHL & SON,

817 3w z&co 101 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.—The steam ship ALABAMA, 700 tons burthen, Henry Windle, commander, will sail for the above port on the 15th tectoes next, at — o'clock. This splended and remarkably staunch steamer has been thoroughly overhauled the present summer, newly coppered, and is furnished with a powerful set of new Boilers, made at the Nevelty Works of this city. She is expected to make the run to the B-tirze with ease in six dayar, and having handsome and comfortshie accommodations, for both cabin and steerage passengers, offers an unusually desirable conveyance to the travelling community. For light freight or Onassege, apply to G. MERLE.

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